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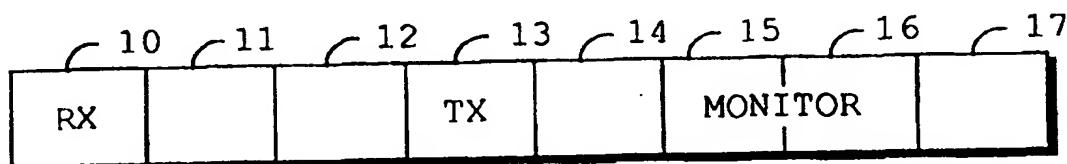


E5-99013-5A(4)

INTERNATIONAL APPLICATION PUBLISHED UNDER THE PATENT COOPERATION TREATY (PCT)

(51) International Patent Classification 6 : <b>G08C</b>		A2	(11) International Publication Number: <b>WO 98/12678</b>
			(43) International Publication Date: 26 March 1998 (26.03.98)
(21) International Application Number: <b>PCT/FI97/00549</b>		(81) Designated States: AL, AM, AT, AU, AZ, BA, BB, BG, BR, BY, CA, CH, CN, CU, CZ, DE, DK, EE, ES, FI, GB, GE, GH, HU, ID, IL, IS, JP, KE, KG, KP, KR, KZ, LC, LK, LR, LS, LT, LU, LV, MD, MG, MK, MN, MW, MX, NO, NZ, PL, PT, RO, RU, SD, SE, SG, SI, SK, SL, TJ, TM, TR, TT, UA, UG, US, UZ, VN, YU, ZW, ARIPO patent (GH, KE, LS, MW, SD, SZ, UG, ZW), Eurasian patent (AM, AZ, BY, KG, KZ, MD, RU, TJ, TM), European patent (AT, BE, CH, DE, DK, ES, FI, FR, GB, GR, IE, IT, LU, MC, NL, PT, SE), OAPI patent (BF, BJ, CF, CG, CI, CM, GA, GN, ML, MR, NE, SN, TD, TG).	
(22) International Filing Date: 16 September 1997 (16.09.97)			
(30) Priority Data: 963698 18 September 1996 (18.09.96) FI			
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(54) Title: **METHOD OF FACILITATING TRANSMISSION LEVEL MEASUREMENT, AND BASE STATION**



(57) Abstract

The invention relates to a method of facilitating measurement of a transmission level, and a base station. The base station moves its broadcast (BCCH) from one time slot (10 to 17) to another so that the broadcast (BCCH) is sent in different time slots (10 to 17) of successive frames. In the long run, the broadcast (BCCH) is preferably sent in all the time slots (10 to 17).

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## **METHOD OF FACILITATING TRANSMISSION LEVEL MEASUREMENT, AND BASE STATION**

### **FIELD OF INVENTION**

The invention relates to a method of facilitating measurement of a transmission level, the method being used in a radio system which comprises at least one base station and terminal equipment; in which data is transmitted in a frame that comprises time slots; and in which the base station sends a broadcast that the terminal equipment uses in comparing the strength of signals received from different base stations.

10 The invention also relates to a method of facilitating measurement of a transmission level, the method being used in a radio system which comprises more than one base station and at least one terminal equipment; in which the transmission is modulated with a carrier; in which data is transmitted in a frame that comprises time slots; and in which more than one base station

15 sends its own broadcast modulated with the same carrier, the broadcast being used by the terminal equipment in comparing the strength of signals received from different base stations.

The invention also relates to a base station arranged to be used in a radio system which comprises at least one base station and terminal equipment; in which data is transmitted in frames that comprise time slots; and in which the base station is arranged to send a broadcast that the terminal equipment is arranged to use in comparing the strength of signals received from different base stations.

The invention also relates to a base station that is arranged to be used in a radio system which comprises at least one base station and terminal equipment; in which the transmission is arranged to be modulated with a carrier; in which data is transmitted in frames that comprise time slots; and in which the base station is arranged to send a broadcast that the terminal equipment is arranged to use in comparing the strength of signals received from different base stations.

### **BACKGROUND OF INVENTION**

In a typical time division radio system, such as the GSM (Global System for Mobile Communication), data is transmitted in frames each one of which comprises a predefined number of time slots. In a typical radio system, 35 a base station continuously broadcasts a beacon signal in some time slot, so

that the terminal equipments know the base station or stations in whose coverage area they are. The beacon signal can be a separate pilot signal or a broadcast on a broadcast channel. In prior art systems, a terminal equipment listens to the broadcast of its home base station, sent in the first time slot of

5 the frame. The broadcast comprises information that is important particularly in the active mode when a traffic channel is used. From the home base station the terminal equipment obtains e.g. information on the basis of which it also listens to and measures broadcasts of adjacent cells. When the strength of the broadcast both of the home cell of the terminal equipment and of the adjacent

10 cells are known, it is for example possible to decide which one of the base stations is the best candidate for a new base station in handover.

Particularly in base stations with low capacity and with a single transceiver, the requirement of broadcasting a continuous beacon signal prevents the use of such capacity and quality-improving characteristics as

15 frequency hopping, discontinuous transmission, and power control. On the other hand, a broadcast sent only in the first time slot does not allow monitoring of broadcasts sent by the base stations, particularly not when the terminal equipment is in the active mode.

#### BRIEF DESCRIPTION OF INVENTION

20 The object of the present invention is to provide a method that allows continuous measurement of the transmission power of adjacent cells without a separate beacon signal.

25 The object is achieved by a method as described in the introduction, the method being characterized in that the base station broadcasts in different time slots of successive frames.

The method of the invention is also characterized in that each base station broadcasts in different time slots of successive frames.

30 The base station of the invention is characterized in that the base station is arranged to broadcast in different time slots of successive frames.

The base station of the invention is also characterized in that more than one base station is arranged to send its own broadcast, modulated with the same carrier, in different time slots of the frame, and each base station is arranged to broadcast in different time slots of successive frames.

35 Major advantages are achieved by the method of the invention. The invention allows continuous measurement of transmission power, as well as

monitoring of broadcasts even when the terminal equipment is in the active mode. These facilities are utilized, for example, in handover.

#### BRIEF DESCRIPTION OF DRAWINGS

In the following the invention will be described in greater detail with 5 reference to the examples illustrated in the attached drawings, in which

- fig. 1 shows a radio system,
- fig. 2 shows a frame structure,
- fig. 3 illustrates frames, and moving of a broadcast in a frame structure,
- 10 fig. 4 illustrates frames, and moving of a broadcast in a frame structure,
- fig. 5 illustrates frames, and moving of broadcasts from several base stations in a frame structure, and
- fig. 6 is a block diagram of a transmitter of a base station.

#### 15 DESCRIPTION OF PREFERRED EMBODIMENTS

The solution provided by the invention is particularly well suited for use in the GSM and DCS radio system, but it is not to be understood as being limited to them.

Fig. 1 shows a typical digital radio system, which comprises base 20 stations 1 and 9, terminal equipments 2 to 4, and a base station controller 5. The base station 1 communicates with the terminal equipments 2 to 4 by signals 6 and 7. The base station 1 is connected with the base station controller 5 via a digital transmission link 8. The terminal equipment 2 to 4 is usually a mobile phone. The signals 6 and 7 between the base stations 1 and 25 9 and the terminal equipments 2 to 4 comprise digitized information, which is speech or data information generated by subscribers, or control information generated by the radio system.

Let us now examine a method according to the invention with reference to figs. 2 to 5. In the GSM system, the users are separated from one 30 another at the carrier frequencies. On a single carrier there may be at most eight users, which in turn are separated from one another in the time domain by time slots. Fig. 2 shows a typical GSM frame structure like this with eight time slots 10 to 17. If the terminal equipment receives a broadcast in time slot 10, the terminal equipment 2 to 4 transmits in time slot 13 and generally 35 monitors base station signals in time slots 15 and 16. Since the reception

instant of the terminal equipment 2 to 4 may be any one of time slots 10 to 17, the terminal equipment may also transmit and monitor in any time slot whatsoever. Because of this, in order that the subscriber terminal could use a broadcast, the broadcast has to be continuous.

5 The solution provided by the invention allows continuous monitoring of a broadcast so that the base station sends the broadcast in different time slots of successive frames so that in the long run the broadcast is sent in essentially all the time slots of the frame. Fig. 3 shows one such solution provided by the invention. Fig. 3 comprises time slots 10 to 17 in frames 20 to 10 24. In the beginning, the broadcast BCCH of frame 20 is sent in time slot 10. For the next frame 21, the broadcast BCCH is slid one frame forward to time slot 11. This is continued until frame 23, where the broadcast BCCH is in time slot 17. For frame 24, the broadcast BCCH is slid back to time slot 10. The sliding, or moving, of the broadcast BCCH is implemented by moving from the 15 last time slot to the first time slot within the limits of the time slots contained in the frame. To make this solution possible, both speech coding and channel coding should also adapt to a new, lowered data transmission rate, which is 7/8 of the original.

In the second solution provided by the invention, traffic 20 transmissions TCH are also moved. This is illustrated in fig. 4. Traffic transmissions TCH move away from the time slot in which the broadcast BCCH is sent. Preferably this happens so that the traffic transmission concerned TCH moves to a time slot that is adjacent to that of the broadcast BCCH. For example, let the time slot of the broadcast be N. The traffic 25 transmission TCH moving away from time slot N is then sent in time slot N+1 or N-1. A particular advantage of this solution is that the speech and channel coding need not be changed. In this solution, the transmission also moves from the last time slot to the first time slot within the limits of the time slots contained in the frame.

30 Fig. 5 shows another solution provided by the invention. In this method, each base station 30 to 33 (not shown in the figure) sends a broadcast BCCH modulated with the same carrier to said base stations in different time slots 10 to 17, the broadcast being here indicated more specifically by BCCH30 to BCCH33. The broadcast BCCH30 to BCCH33 of 35 different base stations is thus assigned a frequency band of its own. Since in this inventive solution the radio system is synchronized, it is possible to slide

the broadcasts BCCH30 to BCCH33 from one time slot to another as the frame 20 to 24 changes. The advantage also here is that the traffic transmissions TCH need not be modified, and the speech and channel coding do not change.

- 5 In the following we shall specify the method provided by the invention. The base station broadcasts BCCH in different time slots of any two successive frames so that in the long run the broadcast is sent in all time slots of the frame structure. This means that the longer the time that has passed, the more likely it is that all the time slots of the frame structure are used.
- 10 The base station broadcasts in a predefined time slot, and more particularly, the base station preferably sends its broadcast in successive time slots of successive frames. If the broadcast in frame M is in time slot N, in the next time slot M+b the broadcast is slid to time slot N+b or N-b, where M, N and b are positive integers.
- 15 When the base station broadcasts in a certain time slot, the base station sends a traffic transmission intended for the time slot concerned in an adjacent time slot on either side of the broadcast.

In the second embodiment of the invention, more than one base station sends a broadcast, modulated with the same carrier, in different time slots of the frame, and each base station sends its broadcast in different time slots of any two successive frames. In this solution each base station also preferably broadcasts in different time slots of successive frames so that the longer the time that has passed, the more likely it is that the broadcast is sent in essentially all the time slots of the frame.

- 25 In addition to the inventive solutions illustrated in figs. 2 to 5, the broadcast can also be moved in the frame structure from one time slot to another in any random or predefined manner. The base station preferably notifies the terminal equipment of the moving of the broadcast and/or the way the broadcast is moved, or the moving and/or the way of moving are 30 predefined.

Fig. 6 is a block diagram of a base station in which the method provided by the invention can be applied. The base station comprises a channel coder 62, modulator 63, radio frequency means 64, an antenna 65, and control means 66. Digital data is supplied to the channel coder 62, which 35 adds redundancy to the data flow so that any errors caused by the channel can be better corrected in the receiver. From the channel coder 62 the signal

propagates to the modulator 63, which converts the discrete stream of symbols formed by the channel coder 62 into a function, i.e. wave form, dependent on time. The wave form flow formed by the modulator 63 is modulated, according to the prior art, to a radio frequency flow with a carrier in the radio frequency means 64, after which it is filtered. A radio frequency signal is transmitted via the antenna 65. The operation of the transmitter is controlled by the control means 66, by which for example the time slots of the broadcast and the traffic transmission can be changed in accordance with the inventive method.

10 The solutions of the invention can be implemented for example by ASIC or VLSI circuits, particularly as regards digital signal processing. The functions performed are preferably realized by software, utilizing microprocessor technology.

15 Although the invention is described above with reference to the example illustrated in the attached drawings, it is to be understood that the invention is not limited thereto but can be modified in many ways within the inventive idea presented in the attached claims.

## CLAIMS

1. A method of facilitating measurement of a transmission level, the method being used in a radio system which comprises at least one base station (1 and 9) and terminal equipment (2 to 4); in which data is transmitted 5 in a frame that comprises time slots (10 to 17); and in which the base station (1) sends a broadcast (BCCH) that the terminal equipment (2 to 4) uses in comparing the strength of signals received from different base stations (1 and 9), **characterized** in that

the base station (1) broadcasts (BCCH) in different time slots (10 to 10 17) of successive frames.

2. A method of facilitating measurement of a transmission level, the method being used in a radio system which comprises more than one base station (1 and 9) and at least one terminal equipment (2 to 4); in which the transmission is modulated with a carrier; in which data is transmitted in a 15 frame that comprises time slots (10 to 17); and in which more than one base station (1 to 9) sends its own broadcast (BCCH) modulated with the same carrier, the broadcast being used by the terminal equipment (2 to 4) in comparing the strength of signals received from different base stations (1 and 9), **characterized** in that

20 each base station (1 and 9) broadcasts (BCCH) in different time slots (10 to 17) of successive frames.

3. A method according to claim 1 or 2, **characterized** in that the base station (1 and 9) broadcasts (BCCH) in a predefined time slot (10 to 17).

25 4. A method according to claim 1 or 2, **characterized** in that the base station (1 and 9) broadcasts (BCCH) in successive time slots (10 to 17) of successive frames.

5. A method according to claim 1, **characterized** in that when the base station (1 and 9) broadcasts (BCCH) in a certain time slot (10 30 to 17), the base station (1 and 9) sends a traffic transmission (TCH) intended for said time slot (10 to 17) in an essentially adjacent time slot (10 to 17).

6. A method according to claim 2, **characterized** in that each base station (1 and 9) broadcasts (BCCH) in different time slots (10 to 17) of successive frames so that the longer the time that the broadcast 35 (BCCH) is sent, the more likely it is that the broadcast (BCCH) is sent in essentially all the time slots (10 to 17) of the frame.

7. A base station (1 and 9) that is arranged to be used in a radio system which comprises at least one base station (1 and 9) and terminal equipment (2 to 4); in which data is transmitted in frames that comprise time slots (10 to 17); and in which the base station (1 and 9) is arranged to send a broadcast (BCCH) that the terminal equipment (2 to 4) is arranged to use in comparing the strength of signals received from different base stations (1 and 9), **characterized** in that

the base station (1 and 9) is arranged to broadcast (BCCH) in different time slots (10 to 17) of successive frames.

10 8. A base station (1 and 9) that is arranged to be used in a radio system which comprises at least one base station (1 and 9) and terminal equipment (2 to 4); in which the transmission is arranged to be modulated with a carrier; in which data is transmitted in frames that comprise time slots (10 to 17); and in which the base station (1 and 9) is arranged to send a broadcast (BCCH) that the terminal equipment (2 to 4) is arranged to use in comparing the strength of signals received from different base stations (1 and 9), **characterized** in that

more than one base station (1 and 9) is arranged to send its own broadcast (BCCH), modulated with the same carrier, in different time slots (10 to 17) of the frame, and

each base station (1 and 9) is arranged to broadcast (BCCH) in different time slots (10 to 17) of successive frames.

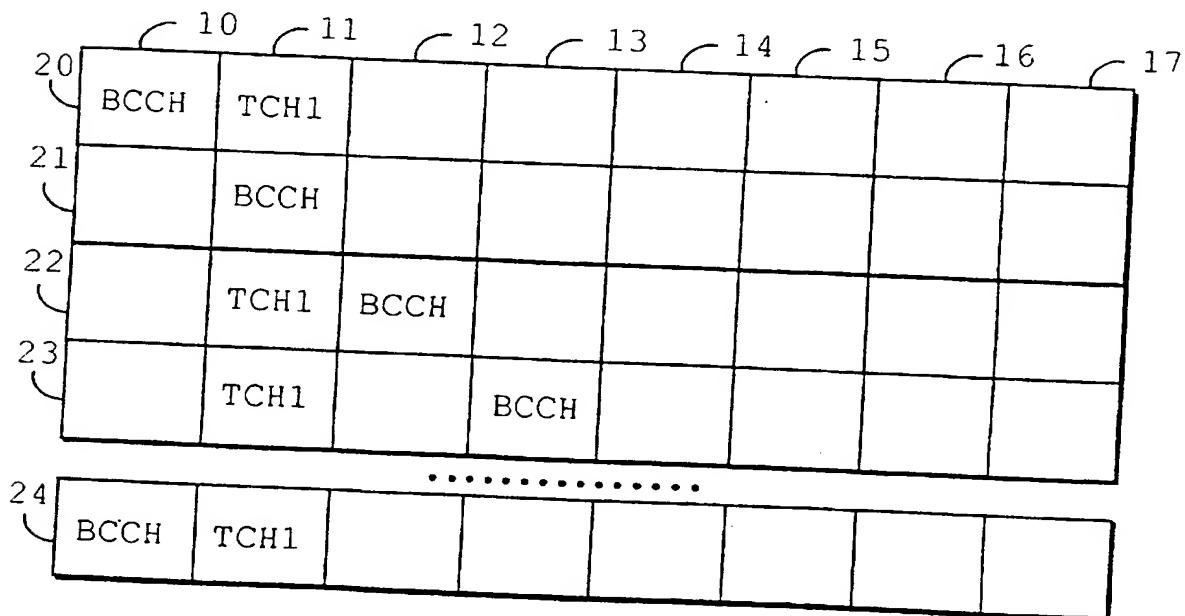
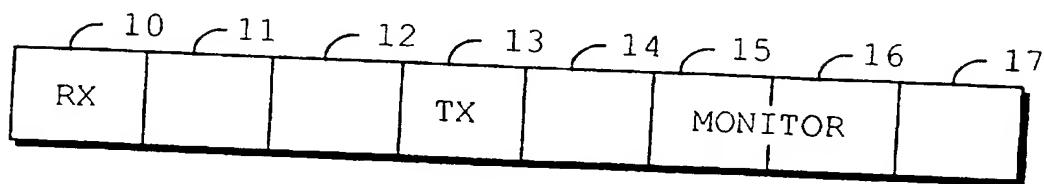
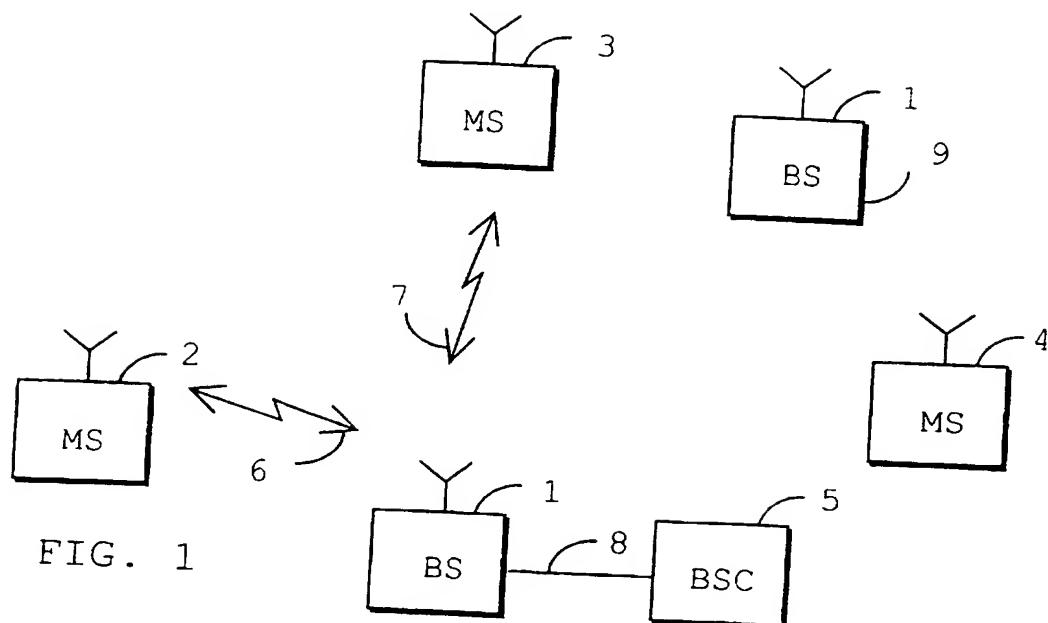
9. A base station (1 and 9) according to claim 7 or 8, **characterized** in that the base station (1 and 9) is arranged to broadcast (BCCH) in a predefined time slot (10 to 17).

10. A base station (1 and 9) according to claim 7 or 8, **characterized** in that the base station (1 and 9) is arranged to broadcast (BCCH) in successive time slots (10 to 17) of successive frames.

11. A base station (1 and 9) according to claim 7 or 8, **characterized** in that when the base station (1 and 9) is arranged to broadcast (BCCH) in a certain time slot (10 to 17), the base station (1 and 9) is arranged to send a traffic transmission (TCH) intended for said time slot (10 to 17) in an essentially adjacent time slot (10 to 17).

12. A base station (1 and 9) according to claim 8, **characterized** in that each base station (1 and 9) is arranged to broadcast (BCCH) in

different time slots (10 to 17) of successive frames, using essentially all the time slots (10 to 17) of the frame.



20	10	11	12	13	2/2	14	15	16	17
BCCH	TCH1	TCH2	TCH3						
TCH1	BCCH	TCH2	TCH3						
TCH1	TCH1	BCCH	TCH3						
TCH1	TCH2	TCH3	BCCH						
.....									
24	BCCH	TCH1	TCH2	TCH3					

FIG. 4

20	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17
BCCH1	BCCH2	BCCH3	BCCH4					
BCCH4	BCCH1	BCCH2	BCCH3					
BCCH3	BCCH4	BCCH1	BCCH2					
BCCH2	BCCH3	BCCH4	BCCH1					
.....								
24	BCCH1	BCCH2	BCCH3	BCCH4				

FIG. 5

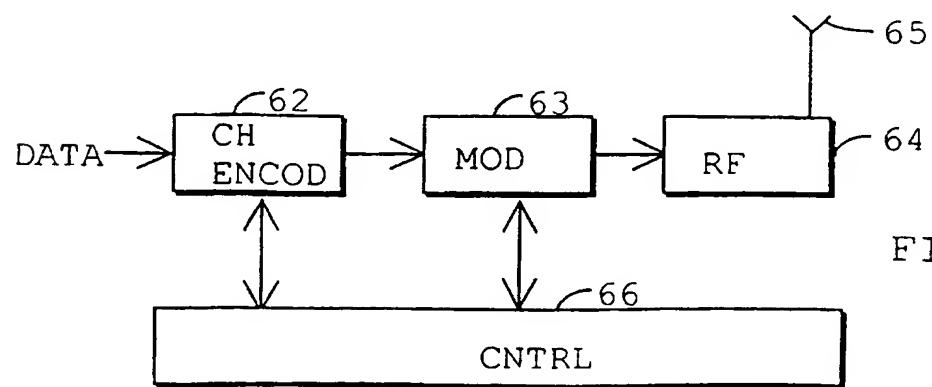
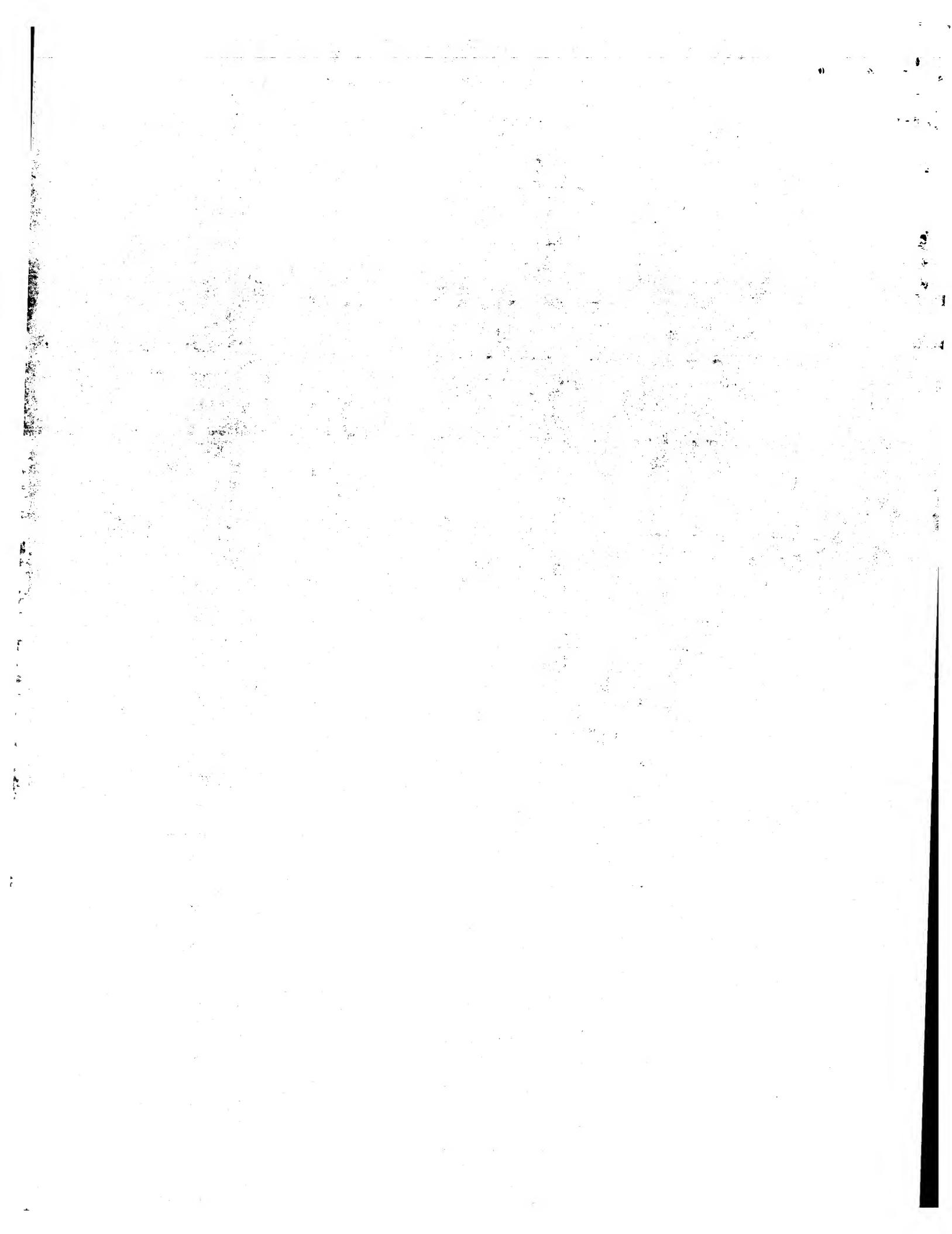


FIG. 6

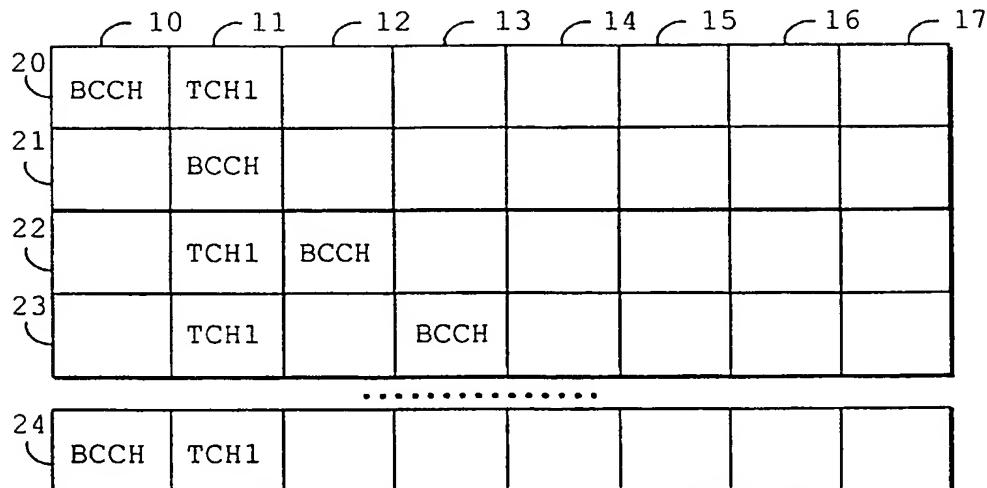




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<p>(21) International Application Number: PCT/FI97/00549</p> <p>(22) International Filing Date: 16 September 1997 (16.09.97)</p> <p>(30) Priority Data: 963698 18 September 1996 (18.09.96) FI</p> <p>(71) Applicant (for all designated States except US): NOKIA TELECOMMUNICATIONS OY [FI/FI]; Keilalahdentie 4, FIN-02150 Espoo (FI).</p> <p>(72) Inventors; and</p> <p>(75) Inventors/Applicants (for US only): SILVENTOINEN, Marko [FI/FI]; PSR 9 D 125, FIN-00530 Helsinki (FI). POSTI, Harri [FI/FI]; Rantakatu 14 B 17, FIN-90120 Oulu (FI). JOKINEN, Harri [FI/FI]; Vähähiidentie 450, FIN-25370 Hiisi (FI). RYYNÄNEN, Jari [FI/FI]; Heikinkatu 20 A 6, FIN-90100 Oulu (FI).</p> <p>(74) Agent: PATENTTITOIMISTO TEKNOPOLIS KOLSTER OY; c/o Kolster OY AB, Iso Roobertinkatu 23, P.O. Box 148, FIN-00121 Helsinki (FI).</p>		<p>(81) Designated States: AL, AM, AT, AU, AZ, BA, BB, BG, BR, BY, CA, CH, CN, CU, CZ, DE, DK, EE, ES, FI, GB, GE, GH, HU, ID, IL, IS, JP, KE, KG, KP, KR, KZ, LC, LK, LR, LS, LT, LU, LV, MD, MG, MK, MN, MW, MX, NO, NZ, PL, PT, RO, RU, SD, SE, SG, SI, SK, SL, TJ, TM, TR, TT, UA, UG, US, UZ, VN, YU, ZW, ARIPO patent (GH, KE, LS, MW, SD, SZ, UG, ZW), Eurasian patent (AM, AZ, BY, KG, KZ, MD, RU, TJ, TM), European patent (AT, BE, CH, DE, DK, ES, FI, FR, GB, GR, IE, IT, LU, MC, NL, PT, SE), OAPI patent (BF, BJ, CF, CG, CI, CM, GA, GN, ML, MR, NE, SN, TD, TG).</p> <p><b>Published</b> <i>With international search report.</i></p> <p>(88) Date of publication of the international search report: 4 June 1998 (04.06.98)</p>	

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## (57) Abstract

The invention relates to a method of facilitating measurement of a transmission level, and a base station. The base station moves its broadcast (BCCH) from one time slot (10 - 17) to another so that the broadcast (BCCH) is sent in different time slots of successive frames (20-23). Terminal equipment receives the broadcast (BCCH) and compares signal strength received from different base stations.

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1  
INTERNATIONAL SEARCH REPORT

International application No.

PCT/FI 97/00549

## A. CLASSIFICATION OF SUBJECT MATTER

IPC6: H04Q 7/38 // H04Q 7/30

According to International Patent Classification (IPC) or to both national classification and IPC

## B. FIELDS SEARCHED

Minimum documentation searched (classification system followed by classification symbols)

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Documentation searched other than minimum documentation to the extent that such documents are included in the fields searched

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Electronic data base consulted during the international search (name of data base and, where practicable, search terms used)

## C. DOCUMENTS CONSIDERED TO BE RELEVANT

Category*	Citation of document, with indication, where appropriate, of the relevant passages	Relevant to claim No.
Y	EP 0530165 A2 (TELEFONAKTIEBOLAGET LM ERICSSON), 3 March 1993 (03.03.93), abstract --	1-12
Y	US 5267261 A (ROBERT D. BLAKENEY, II ET AL), 30 November 1993 (30.11.93), abstract --	1-12
Y	X. Lagrange, P. Godlewski, "Conference record/IEEE Vehicular Technology Conference 44", 1994, ., (Stockholm), Page 1050, second column, last paragraph, page 1051, first column, last two paragraphs --	1-12

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Date of the actual completion of the international search

Date of mailing of the international search report

6 March 1998

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## INTERNATIONAL SEARCH REPORT

International application No.

PCT/FI 97/00549

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